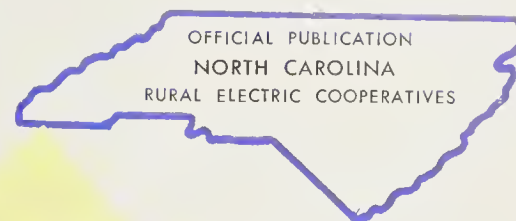


JUN 23 1954

the Carolina Farmer



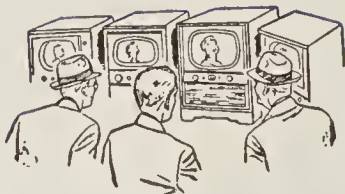
June 1954



The Stanly County Poultry Empire

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ACROSS THE COUNTRY—in small towns, in big cities—108,792 shoppers compared leading makes of TV in action, side-by-side. Each set was tuned to its peak performance—set names were masked. Here's America's verdict: G-E voted best picture 7 to 1—nationwide!

WHEREVER YOU LIVE G-E television is best! Best for UHF and VHF too. And as for color, did you know that every G-E set **already** receives color programs in big-screen black-and-white . . . without converters or attachments of any kind?

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A moderate investment in a dependable, used crawler tractor sets you up to handle many jobs like these . . .

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Why not visit or call E. F. Craven Company—we have the tractor in which you are interested—or mail the coupon? We will be glad to give you more information on the equipment or demonstrate it for you. Let Craven help you choose a tractor that will turn spare time into extra cash—at a price you can afford.



Here is an Allis-Chalmers HD-5B Tractor equipped with 5 BGF Baker Hydraulic Gradebuilder and a Tractomotive TR-5 Ripper. Available from E. F. Craven Co. The Ripper is being used to loosen hard-packed earth on a farm.

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A-2 International T-6 Tractor, Serial #3751, with E Carco Winch; 40% of new condition**\$1,300**

A-3 Caterpillar D-4 Tractor, Serial #7U1915, with E Carco Winch; 40% of new condition**\$1,700**

A-4 IHC Trojan M Speed Patrol, Serial #119440; 40% of new condition**\$1,600**

A-5 Allis-Chalmers HD-7W Tractor, Serial #9655, with Gar Wood Hydraulic Dozecaster; 40% of new condition**\$3,000**

A-6 International TD9 Tractor, Engine Serial #4556, with Heil Cable Angledozer; 30% of new condition**\$2,500**

A-7 Allis-Chalmers HD-5B Tractor, Serial #18216, with E Carco Winch; 70% of new condition**\$4,750**

B-1 Allis-Chalmers HD-15 Tractor, Serial #1797, with 15G Baker Gradebuilder; 70% of new condition**\$13,500**

B-2 General Motors 4029A Power Unit, Serial #4-6732; 80% new condition**\$2,700**

B-3 Allis-Chalmers HD-5B Tractor, Serial #12135, with 5BBE Baker Bulldozer; 80% of new condition. **\$6,500**

B-4 International TD-18 Tractor, Serial #13818, with Heil Cable Bulldozer; 30% of new condition. **\$2,800**

B-5 Allis-Chalmers HD-5G Tracto-Shovel, Serial #12719; 50% of new condition**\$5,250**

B-6 Allis-Chalmers HD-9G Tracto-Shovel, Serial #549; 70% of new condition**\$12,500**

B-7 International TD-9 Tractor, Serial #26608, with Bucyrus-Erie Bulldozer; 20% of new condition. **\$1,000**

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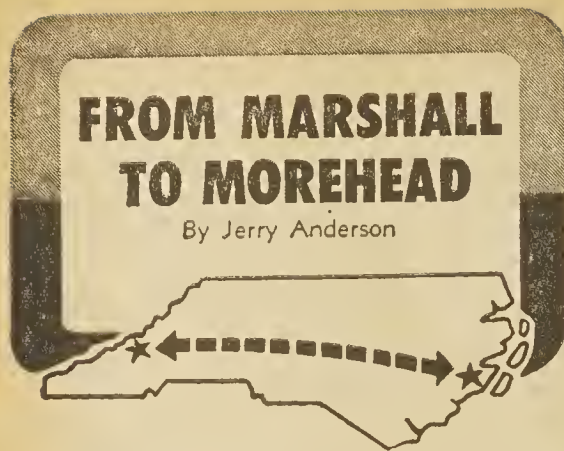
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It isn't often that we must take issue with the State of North Carolina or Governor William B. Umstead. Something happened early this month, however, that should not go unnoticed.

The State filed a brief with the Hoover Commission Task Force at the Chattanooga hearings which dealt with water resources and power. (See Story on Page 18). The Hoover Commission is supposed to come up with recommendations on reorganizing the government; specifically, it is trying to determine just which governmental functions are essential and which should be discarded. All agencies involved in the Federal power program thus come under the commission's scrutiny.

The State's brief ran some 40 typewritten pages and was pretty inclusive. It made a good case for continuing most of the resource programs of the government. But the brief contained just one paragraph about the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power in North Carolina. That paragraph was lavish in praise of the commercial power companies; it said "... An abundance of power has been available at all times, at reasonable rates, to meet the ever increasing needs for power. Our experiences with these (commercial) companies indicates that our faith in the ability of private enterprise to supply our needs ... has been fully justified."

Not one word recommending that the Rural Electrification Administration be kept intact. Not one word about the inability of rural electric cooperatives to purchase the Buggs Island power which the law says belongs to them.

And we wonder how many of the 170,000 rural people being served electricity by these cooperatives would agree that "An abundance of power has been available at all times, at reasonable rates ..." And there was no doubt about the Governor meaning commercial power companies—he specifically referred to them as being under "state regulation."

REA, of course, was not ignored at
(Continued on Page 24)

the Carolina Farmer

"Covering North Carolina
From the Mountains to the Sea"

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

..... For June, 1954

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Cover photo shows part of the dairy herd at Invershiel Farm
near Rock Point in Pender County. By Hugh Morton.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 1699

Raleigh, N. C.

William T. Crisp, Executive Manager

Editorial Board: Alton P. Wall, Asheboro, Chairman;

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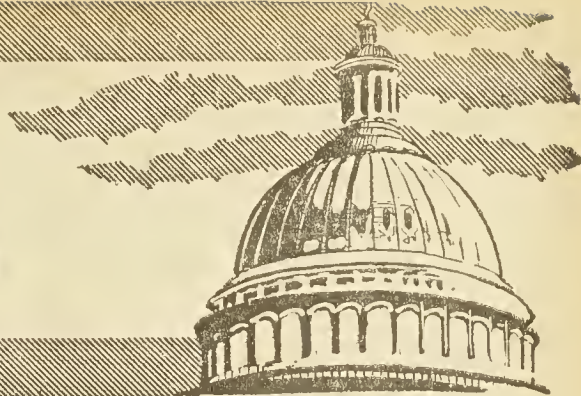
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THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Editorial and Advertising Offices, Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1878. Additional entry at Richmond, Va. Subscription price, 42c per year. Title registered U. S. Patent Office.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

Robert S. Allen

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



Top REA officials do not expect any appreciable increase in power rates to co-ops buying electricity from government plants.

A maximum 50 cents-a-month increase forecast for farmers in the Missouri Valley is expected to set the pattern for other areas.

That was the prediction of Deputy Administrator Fred H. Strong.

He made it during a discussion with Senator Karl Mundt (S. Dak.), who said he had heard "certain spokesmen" make that claim.

"Is it fair to say," asked Mundt, "that you do not anticipate any increase in the cost of power to co-ops which would necessitate their increasing their rates?"

Strong replied that the "total increase will amount to in the neighborhood of \$6 a year per farmer."

"That is an average of 50 cents a month for a farm consumer?" asked Mundt.

"That is correct," replied Strong.

"Well, I guess that won't bankrupt any farmer," smiled Mundt.

Washington Feedline

REA is assured of at least \$7,285,000 for administrative costs and may yet get another \$500,000 . . . Administrator Nelsen told Congress that the key problems facing co-ops is securing funds for "maintenance, 'heaving up' lines to meet new loads, and installing new generators." . . . Assistant Administrator Roy G. Zook assured Senator Everett Dirksen (Ill.) that REA-financed co-ops are setting aside sufficient funds for "depreciation." Zook declared, "Generally speaking, the depreciation rates have been adequate." He also asserted that REA has a special committee working on this problem. . . . J. K. O'Shaughnessy, Assistant REA Administrator in charge of the telephone program, declared that its main obstacle is lack of engineers and the inability of industry to supply essential equipment. He told Congress that while some farmers in the drought-stricken Southwest have

delayed putting in phones because of their economic plight, that farmers are not giving up their phones due to falling prices. . . . Watch for a new drive by the private industry to ax the Federal preference clause for rural cooperatives and municipalities. John E. Loiseau, president of the Public Service Company of Colorado, hinted strongly at that in his statement, "The new policy statement that the Department of the Interior will operate the Federally-owned generation and transmission facilities for the benefit of the general public is impos-

sible to fulfill until 'preference clauses' contained in reclamation and flood control laws are drastically revised or repealed." Loiseau was supported in this stand by Elmer Lindseth, president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, one of the largest independent utilities in the country, who added, "The Eisenhower Administration's new statement of power policy left a number of important issues unresolved. Foremost among these are the preference clause discrimination and the continuation of the tax-exemption subsidy."



THE NEW HIGHLINE
(Reprinted from the St. Louis Post Dispatch)

For the North Carolina Farmer

During the month of June, dairy foods will reign supreme as the first family among plentiful foods. Fostered by the National Dairy Council, the observance of June Dairy Month has won the approval of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, many state and local governments, and most every national body related to the dairy industry. The month's theme: Dairy Foods for Taste, for Health, and for Economy. This month-long observance is for the purpose of stimulating the sale of more dairy foods, emphasizing the superiority of dairy foods, stressing the economy of dairy foods, and promoting a better public understanding of the dairy industry and its products. North Carolinians observed the month by viewing a special dairy exhibit at Farm and Home Week.

H. D. Godfrey, state administrative officer, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation, warns North Carolina farmers to prepare for a grain storage problem this year. When 1954 grain and oil seed crops are harvested, total supplies are expected to reach all-time record levels. The ASC official reminds farmers that in order for price supports to be fully effective, acceptable storage must be available, either on the farm or in nearby commercial facilities. Farmers should check immediately into their own storage situation and take necessary steps before it is too late.

Vegetable weevils have caused severe damage to newly set tobacco in many areas of North Carolina in the past weeks. Reports indicate that in some fields more than half of the plants have been damaged. Other reports show heavy infestations—from eight to 12 weevils per plant. The weevils are about one-third inch long, dull grayish-brown in color, with a pale grayish V-shaped marking on the posterior one-third of the wing covers. The larvae are slug-like and greenish in color. State College entomologist warn farmers to watch tobacco closely for a few days after transplanting. Usually the activity of these destructive pests is not as great in hot weather. Check infestations by: (1) Treating plants with DDT before they leave the plant bed. (2) If small numbers of weevils are present, DDT may be used on newly set plants. (3) If

the infestation is heavy, parathion or aldrin sprays or dusts should be used. Parathion or aldrin kill the weevils somewhat faster than DDT. Therefore, either is recommended where severe infestations are already present.

Factors assuring the maintenance of a high rate of hatchability include the inheritance and individual characteristics of birds, the diet, management practices, and the care and storage eggs receive until they are placed in the incubators. During the hot weather season, maintaining a suitable temperature and humidity for eggs is a real problem. The best temperature for holding hatching eggs is from 45 to 55 degrees. Fertile eggs start to germinate at about 70 degrees. The relative humidity should be about 75 per cent. In Eastern North Carolina it is difficult to construct an egg-holding room six to eight feet below ground level, so some other approach is necessary. The Willard Test Farm in Pender County solved the problem by building, for less than \$800, an insulated egg-holding room with suitable cooling machinery. During the hot summer months last year the room proved its value. It is 75 by 10 by 8 feet and holds 50 cases of eggs.

Eight demonstrations have been set in the eight major peanut producing counties of North Carolina, to check on the yielding abilities of the two new peanut varieties, N. C. No. 1 and No. 2. In the tests, N. C. No. 1 and No. 2 will be tested for yield against farm stock nuts and the c-42 (a newer peanut variety). Extension Service Specialist say that c-42 has shown up well, and that if it continues to do so, it will be released within the next two years as a third new hybrid variety resulting from the breeding program under way at State College since 1944.

A new agricultural bulletin, "You Can Store Grain Safely on the Farm," should be of great value to Tarheel farmers who plan to provide storage space for their own grain crops this year. Copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for Bulletin 2071.

Three North Carolina employees of the Extension Service received the U. S.

Department of Agriculture's Superior Service Award for outstanding achievement the latter part of May. Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, at a Washington ceremony, presented silver medal awards to Mrs. Grace Pope Brown, Surry County home agent; Miss Ruth Current, state home demonstration agent; and Dr. Frank H. Jeter, director of agricultural information. Mrs. Brown was cited for "developing farm people, for imparting to others her sense of values, and for furthering the educational objectives of the Extension Service." Miss Current's citation reads, "for unparalleled vision and achievement in developing lay leaders across rural communities, for instilling within these persons a desire and determination to find abundance, dignity and beauty in farm living." Jeter was cited for "outstanding service as a college editorial pioneer, informing rural people on agricultural developments and contributing to the acceptance and success of the Extension Service in the betterment of rural life.

Farm youth faced with the decision of choosing a career should note Horace Hamilton's, head of the Department of Rural Sociology at N. C. State College, ideas on a career in rural sociology. He says that it is a field that teaches "the principles and techniques for understanding human group behavior" and that it offers a golden opportunity for North Carolina boys and girls. Hamilton's department has just issued a leaflet, "A Career in Rural Sociology", which describes the course of study and job opportunities. Copies may be secured on request to the Rural Sociology Department, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Four North Carolina 4-H Club members will represent the state at the National 4-H Camp in Washington, D. C. this month. They are: John Thomas James, Elizabeth City; Shirley Waugh, White Plains; Larry Payne, Taylorsville; and Barbara Davis, Cornelius. These 4-H'ers were selected to receive the expense paid trip on the basis of their over-all 4-H Club records.

DAIRY FOODS

for TASTE
HEALTH
ECONOMY

June is Dairy Month

be the winner...

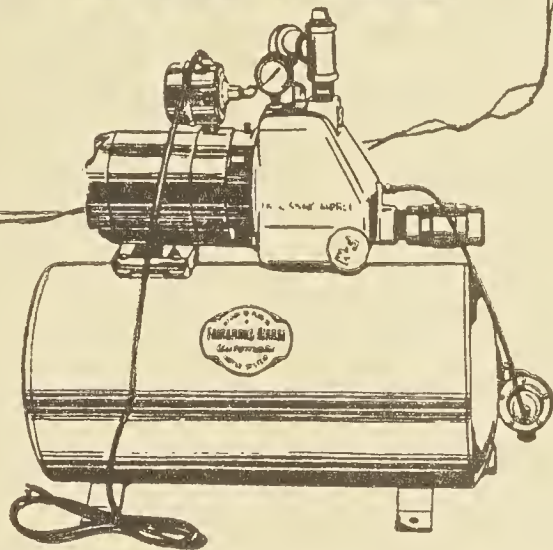
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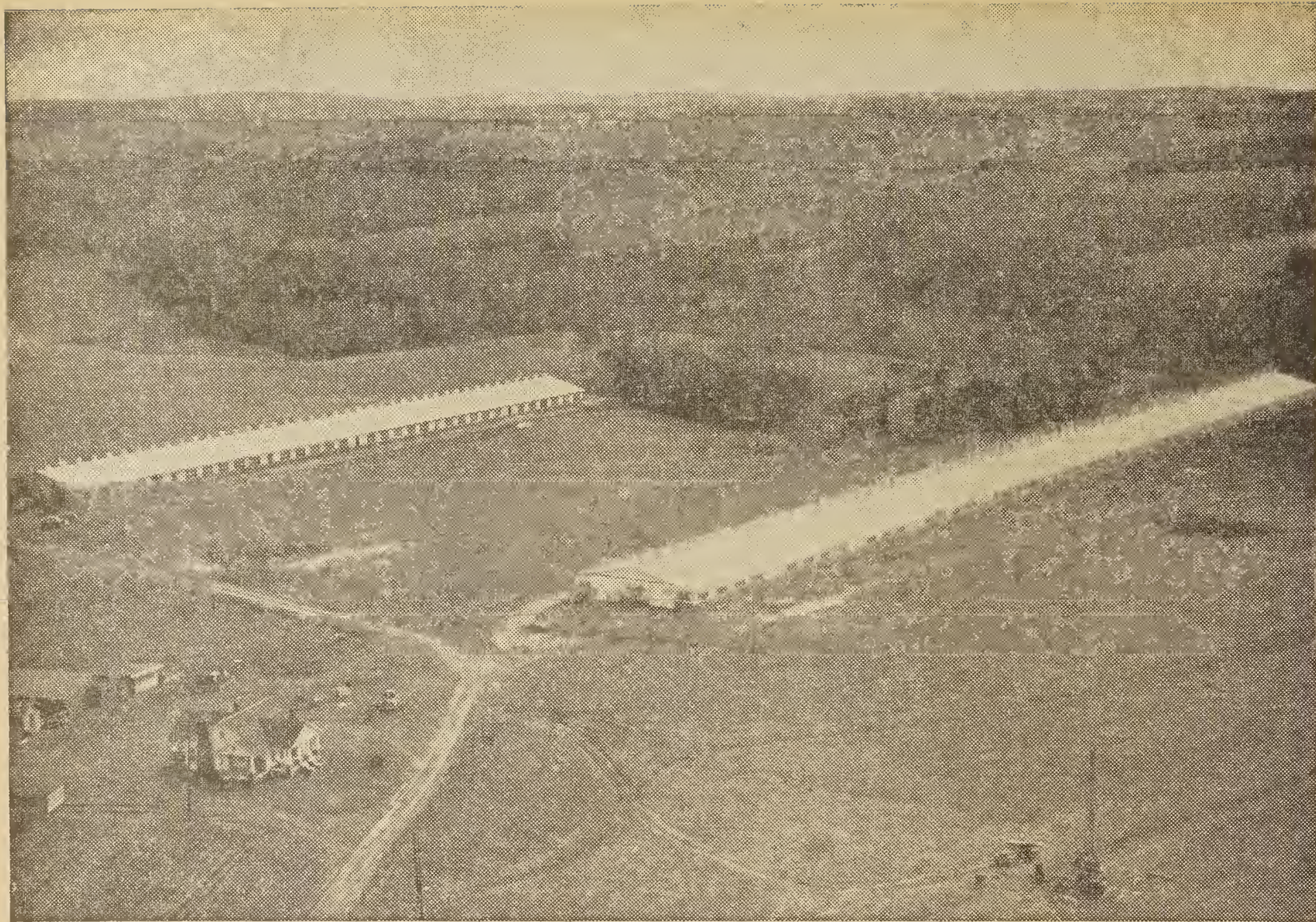
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Two of the huge poultry houses at the Lowder Poultry Farms in Stanly County. Building at right houses 13,000 laying

hens, one at left 31,000 chicks. Both houses are divided into sections which are fully equipped with waterers and feeders

The Stanly County Poultry Empire

Where the size of the chicken house is limited only by the amount of level land that happens to be available

By FRED T. MORGAN

IT WOULD be a right difficult task to measure some poultry houses in Stanly County, North Carolina, by the number of feet. It would be much easier to jump in a car and clock off their length by the tenth of a mile.

The size and length of some of the houses seems to be limited only by the amount of level space that's available.

You might ask a carpenter at work on a tremendously large new chicken house how long the building is. Likely his answer will be something like this:

"Waal, it's kinda like a land deed, son. You know, so many acres, more or less? That's the way it is with these new chicken houses that are going up in the

county. This particular building is 308 feet, more or less."

Today, this North Carolina county is being spotlighted in the entire southeastern United States—it has even won national recognition—as a leading poultry county.

Inside the borders of the county are poultry houses that are among the largest, if not actually the largest, in the United States.

One house, now housing 13,000 laying hens, is 756 feet long.

Another poultry house soon to be completed—just one single house, mind you—is 910 feet long.

There are several other new poultry

houses that are more than 300 feet in length. All of these large houses are 60 feet wide.

People are beginning to refer to particular roads in certain sections of Stanly County as the "So-Many-Thousands-of-Chickens-Per-Mile" road.

Whenever out-of-state visitors come to North Carolina to see the poultry industry at its best, agriculture leaders in Raleigh, the state capital, point their fingers at Stanly County and say: "That's it."

Recently a group of poultrymen from Columbus County, Georgia, toured the top spots in the Stanly County poultry empire. They thought their home county,

with a population of 50,000 laying hens ranked high in the poultry business. They were astounded when they learned and viewed with their own eyes one single commercial poultry unit that, when completed, will have a capacity of almost that many chickens. They went back home dazed at the immensity of the Stanly County poultry industry.

In the county today there are over 300 separate commercial poultry flocks of 500 or more chickens each. By the end of 1954, Vernon A. Huneycutt, Stanly County farm agent, estimates there will be at least 350,000 laying hens in production in the county. And this is a conservative figure.

Everywhere, in all sections of the county, new chicken houses can be seen. Many more are under construction. Some are large. A few are spectacular. But most of them are the average, typical poultry houses of the average farmer who is in the business for keeps to make a living.

Houses Are Well Equipped

All of the relatively new houses are substantial, permanent, and attractive buildings, erected for service and functional qualities. They are equipped with automatic waterers and feeders, and designed with the most modern sanitation factors in mind. They reflect a pride of ownership. They reflect foresight and sound judgment and this paves the way for permanency and stability which characterizes the poultry industry in this county.

The poultry industry here is solidly grounded in the individual sound management programs on the hundreds of poultry farms throughout the 400-square-mile area of the county. These several hundred average poultrymen, plus a few enormously large operators, have pushed Stanly County into the top brackets of the poultry and egg counties of the nation.

Stanly County has won many honors in the realm of agriculture. It has won top state honors as the "Green County"; also for its grain, lespedeza, and dairying. Now it is at the top again, this time because of its eggs, poultry, and gigantic houses.

The unbelievably long buildings evoke startled exclamations from visitors, particularly urbanites, who view them for the first time.

Typical comment: "I'll bet a B-17 could land on that building if it had a flat roof."

There are sights to see in the poultry industry in Stanly County that are unsurpassed.



ABOVE—This recently-completed poultry house on the farm of M. M. Palmer near Albemarle now houses pre-layers and is equipped with all modern equipment for handling chickens and eggs. The building is 60 by 308 feet. It is only one of a total of four huge houses to be built at this hillside location. There will be another house of similar size, then two more, each 60 by 600 feet.

BELOW—Looking like a peaceful village of Indian teepees from a distance, these range shelters on the poultry farm of Jacob and Maurice Pickler provide shelter, shade, protection and a roosting place for young pullets that are placed on the range to graze until they begin laying. Many Stanly poultrymen have found that ranging young pullets on good green grazing crops develops sturdier and superior birds that produce premium eggs.



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NEW! Even-Bake Oven Unit. New rod-type unit. Eliminates "hot spots" for perfect results, even browning. Unit is self-cleaning, too!

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NEW! Removable Oven Bottom. Whole oven bottom slides out to go to the sink for easiest cleaning.

NEW! Better Drip Pans and Rings. Remove in a jiffy . . . go to the sink for cleaning.

NEW! Pan Lid Pocket. Now you can keep pan lids filed neatly in roomy storage drawer.

NEW! Automatic Cook Control. Lets you cook full meals automatically. Also new Minute-Timer.

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Co-ops Ask for Buggs Island Power

Interior official promises Carolina delegation that negotiations will begin soon after June 14

Buggs Island power was in the news again last month.

Rural electric co-op leaders from Eastern North Carolina met in Washington with Assistant Interior Secretary Fred Aandahl in an attempt to get negotiations started on the disposal of this state's share of power available from the big government dam.

They reminded Aandahl, who handles wholesale power sales for Interior, that the power has now been available for at least 13 months. During that interval, the 12 co-ops who must depend upon the Carolina Power and Light Company for transmission have not received one kilowatt-hour of the Federal power.

These co-ops, Aandahl was told, are entitled to their allotted share of the

power. Under the Interior marketing plan, half of the power was to go to preference customers (co-ops and municipal systems) in Virginia and half to those in North Carolina.

The Virginia co-ops have been receiving their share of the power for well over a year; five co-ops in northeastern North Carolina have received it since August, 1953. All of these cooperatives are in the transmission territory of the Virginia Electric and Power Company. VEPCO signed a "wheeling" agreement to deliver the power to them.

(Under such an agreement, VEPCO takes the power into its transmission system at the generator and integrates it with steam power from its own system; then it delivers an equal amount of power to the co-op load centers. The

co-ops, however, remain customers of the government. In effect, they receive the power from the government, at government rates, and pay VEPCO for "wheeling" it.)

These co-ops in VEPCO territory had saved over \$140,000 in wholesale power costs by the end of April as a result of this arrangement. At last month's meeting, the Carolina co-op leaders told Aandahl their saving would be \$84,000 a year if an arrangement similar to VEPCO's could be worked out with CP&L.

In the past, CP&L has been unwilling to enter such an arrangement. As a result, progress in the negotiations has been stymied and the power slated for North Carolina has been going to Virginia.



Officials attending the Interior conference were: (left) R. B. Mallard, Tabor City; L. P. Beverage, Burgaw; Knoland Plucknett, Interior staff engineer; E. D. Bishop, Shallotte;

W. T. Crisp, Raleigh; A. P. Wall, Asheboro; G. L. Bucker, Taraboro; T. F. Treadway, Atlanta. Seated is Assistant Secretary of Interior, Fred Aandahl.

Last month's conference, called at the co-ops' request, was for the purpose of urging Aandahl to take some action. He promised to begin negotiations with CP&L shortly after June 14. He said the co-ops would be brought into the discussions at "some point along the line."

The co-op officials told Aandahl flatly that they are opposed to any plan modeled after Interior's controversial proposal for the disposition of power from the Clark Hill Dam in South Carolina. In that case, Interior proposed to sell all of the power allotted to Georgia to the Georgia Power Company, which would resell it to the Georgia cooperatives. The latter have served notice that they will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, if necessary, to protect their "preference" position.

(Under law, power generated at public expense at government dams must be sold first to non-profit groups.)

Aandahl replied that "irrespective of what the final outcome of the Georgia decision is, I do not mean to leave the impression that a similar proposal is being considered for disposing of Buggs Island power."

The Carolina Power and Light Company has submitted a proposal to Interior for the disposition of the power, but has refused to tell the co-ops what it contains.

Buggs Island History

Last month's developments recalled the stormy history of the Buggs Island controversy.

In 1948, 17 rural electric co-ops joined together to form the Eastern North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation. This organization was to be the bargaining agent for all the co-ops for the wholesale power that would be available from the dam the government was building at Buggs Island on the Roanoke River.

There was never any doubt that the co-ops were entitled to the power. But getting it to their load centers was another matter. The original plan was for the government to build a self-liquidating transmission line from Buggs Island to Kinston, interconnecting en route with municipal and private steam plants at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Kinston.

Construction of the line would have given the co-ops a dependable source of low-cost power and would have insured their preference rights. Appropriations for the line were killed in Congress, however, and it was never built. During the hearings, CP&L President L. Y. Sutton told the congressional committee that the line was not

needed, and would duplicate CP&L lines. His company, Sutton said, would be glad to work out a wheeling arrangement with the co-ops.

That was in 1951. Since then, CP&L has shown no inclination to follow through on its president's promise, and no progress has been made.

In the meantime, two significant developments have influenced the Buggs Island case. In November of 1952, VEPCO worked out its wheeling agreement for the Virginia co-ops; and in 1953 it followed suit with a similar arrangement for the five Carolina co-ops which are in its territory.

But at the time the first VEPCO contract was signed, Interior permitted the company to include a letter in the contract which stated that if the government worked out a power disposal agreement at any other dam which would be more beneficial to VEPCO, the company would be entitled to the same agreement.

And Then—Clark Hill

Soon after, the Clark Hill project came to a boiling point. The administration changed, and with it the top officials of Interior. New men in Washington were making power decisions.

In Georgia, both the co-ops and the Georgia Power Company submitted proposals to Interior for the purchase of the Clark Hill power. After long negotiations, from which the co-ops were virtually excluded, Interior awarded the power to GPC, which in turn would resell to the co-ops.

There it stands at the present time. The Georgia co-ops are putting up a determined fight to have Interior's decision reversed. They are determined to go to the highest court if necessary.

But if the decision stands, what will it mean for the Virginia and Carolina co-ops who have wheeling agreements with VEPCO? Under terms of the letter in the contract, VEPCO is presumably entitled to refute its agreement and enter a middleman's position similar to that of the Georgia Power Company.

That will put the Buggs Island case right back where it started.

And in the meantime, the 12 other eastern North Carolina co-ops are trying to get somebody to make CP&L live up to its promise to wheel the power to them. Last month's conference with Aandahl was another step in a wearying campaign that has dragged on for years.

Co-op leaders are now looking forward to the action Aandahl promised to take after June 14. But they aren't holding their breath.



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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Tarheel telephone program has had a tough time getting off the ground, but at last there are indications that

You May Soon Have Your Phone

By REBEKAH RIVERS

In the November, 1953 issue, the *Carolina Farmer* posed the question, "What's Wrong With the Rural Telephone Program," and published results of its research in an attempt to answer this vital question.

The findings proved somewhat discouraging: Less than 15 per cent of North Carolina's farmers had telephones, despite the fact that loans to telephone cooperatives and private companies had been available through the Rural Electrification Administration since the latter part of 1949.

Progress during the four-year period since the passage of the Rural Telephone Act has been retarded by: Failure of proposed cooperatives to reach a workable interconnection agreement with the local telephone company; lack of desire of some farmers to take a telephone if one is available nearby, thereby causing fewer telephones per mile and increasing the cost to those who do take this service; failure of telephone companies to recognize the "area of interest" principle (between the town and countryside).

Fuller's 4 Principles

Walter Fuller, director of rural telephone service for the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, when interviewed in connection with the November article, said that four basic principles must be recognized by all parties concerned before area coverage telephones could become a reality. They were: (1) A telephone conversation is of value to both parties, regardless of which places the call. (2) All telephone companies in the state need to recog-

nize the "area of interest" principle, regardless how many organizations are providing service in a particular area. (3) It is absolutely necessary that fair and equitable contracts for interconnection be entered into by groups providing telephone service. (4) Telephone companies, must realize that it is only after they fail to provide rural service that cooperatives are formed.

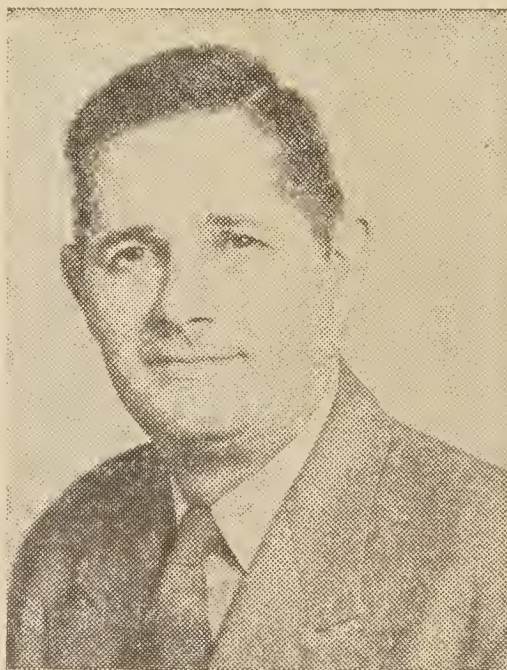
This month we took another inventory of the problem to see what improvement has been made in the telephone program since our last look, and to find what progress has been made in the realization of Fuller's 4 principles.

In a recent interview, Fuller told a *Carolina Farmer* staff member that "progress in bringing telephone service

to rural people in North Carolina has been continual and steady." However, the NCREA telephone head recognized that problems still exist, both from the standpoint of securing service for rural consumers through commercial companies and through assisting rural people to serve themselves by medium of a telephone membership corporation. He emphasized that "whether the service is to be secured through a company or a cooperative, there must be a concentration of demand for service, and a major portion of those financially able to subscribe to service must do so." The failure of many farmers to do this is one of the major problems facing leaders in the rural telephone program. Far too many communities, he says, indicate a desire to have a telephone only in the country store, the school, and one or two in the homes of leading farmers in the community. It is very difficult to finance this limited service, either by a company or a cooperative. Three telephone subscribers per mile is suggested as a good rule-of-thumb requirement, according to Fuller.

Still another problem is bogging down the progress of the rural telephone program. At present, there are around 300 telephone exchanges within the state. While these exchanges are located at the concentrated points of population, there are usually people in outlying territory who desire telephone service. However, often the number is so small that it eliminates the possibility of the formation of a cooperative in the event the local telephone company is unable or unwilling to provide this service.

When questioned as to the progress



FULLER—"Progress has been steady."



made in recent months in reaching fair contracts for interconnection with local telephone companies, Fuller said:

"During the months since November, numerous conferences with various telephone companies have been held; and it is felt that a closer understanding of the problem, especially of interconnection, has been reached. During this period, the largest telephone corporation of the industry (Bell) has adopted a much more workable contract and other leading independent companies have shown more of a willingness to resolve the problem."

Interconnection

Community leaders in North Carolina who have attempted to organize telephone membership corporations report still another obstacle in the way of rural telephone service: The North Carolina law which requires that, before rural citizens are privileged to organize a telephone membership corporation, they must present a list of the names and addresses of all those who want telephone service to the local telephone company. Too often, they say, their telephone company agrees to serve the most lucrative part of the area, thereby isolating adjoining areas and making it more difficult for them to serve themselves through a telephone cooperative. These community leaders then find themselves facing a blank: They are without legal means of requiring the telephone company to either serve the entire project or leave the entire project for service through the efforts of the people.

Commercial Companies With REA Loans

There are now four commercial tele-

phone companies serving (or preparing to serve) rural North Carolinians with telephone service through REA loans: Eastern Rowan Telephone Company, Granite Quarry, Rowan County; Heins Telephone Company, Sanford, Lee County; Mebane Telephone Company, Mebane, Alamance County; and Oldtown Telephone Company, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County.

Eastern Rowan, which has received loans amounting to \$423,000, was the first N. C. commercial company to receive an REA loan. It has now completed initial construction and is at present in operation, serving 1,350 users with dial service. Of this number, 500 had had no previous telephone service.

Both the Heins and the Oldtown Corporations have construction underway. The Heins Company recently received a second loan amounting to \$509,000 to serve 1,082 subscribers which were not provided for in its first loan of \$985,000. The loans will bring service to 2724 subscribers who have been without previous service.

The Oldtown Corporation has received a \$1,356,000 loan to serve 3,070 subscribers. Of this number, 2,271 subscribers have had no previous telephone service.

The Mebane Telephone Company has recently secured a loan of \$605,000 to serve 930 subscribers, 749 of which had no previous service. This company has not yet gone into construction.

North Carolina's Telephone Cooperatives

In North Carolina there are two telephone membership corporations serving members at the present time: The Yadkin Valley Telephone Membership

Corporation at Yadkinville, and the Cherokee Telephone Corporation at Banner's Elk. The Yadkin Valley Corporation has completed construction at Harmony, and will complete construction in Davie County this month. The Cherokee Corporation is providing service with an acquired system which is to be rehabilitated and expanded as quickly as possible. The contracts for both the central office equipment and the outside plant have been let.

The Yadkin Valley Corporation has received a loan amounting to \$1,645,000 to serve 2,856 subscribers. The Cherokee Telephone Corporation has received a \$150,000 loan to serve 363 subscribers.

They are:

Seven other telephone membership corporations have been authorized by the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, but are not yet serving rural subscribers, or have not received REA loans.

The Community Telephone Membership Corporation, Trinity is now serving 80 subscribers, and is financed by the subscribers themselves. It has borrowed no funds from REA.

(1) *The Surry Telephone Membership Corporation, Dobson.* This cooperative has been granted its first REA loan, \$595,000 and has gone into construction on its first unit.

(2) *The Skyline Telephone Membership Corporation, Jefferson.* This cooperative has secured an REA loan, \$1,060,000, the first portion of which has been released, and construction is expected to get underway within the next few months. The cooperative will serve 3,725 subscribers.

(3) *Tri-County Telephone Membership Corporation, Belhaven.* This cooperative has been granted a \$340,000 loan, to serve 660 subscribers. The initial construction contracts have been let, and construction is expected to get underway within the next few weeks.

(4) *Lower Cape Fear Telephone Membership Corporation, Elizabethtown.* This cooperative has been chartered, met its membership requirements, and employed its engineer who is presently designing its system. No loan has been received from REA.

(5) *Wilkes Telephone Membership Corporation, North Wilkesboro.* No loan has been received by this cooperative.

(6) *Cumberland-Sampson Telephone Membership Corporation, Clinton.* This cooperative has received no loans.

(7) *Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation, Asheboro.* No loan has yet been made to this cooperative.

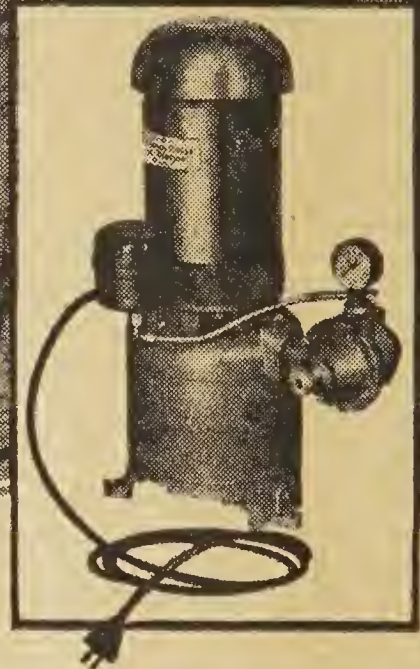
The last three cooperatives have been chartered and each has secured approxi-

(Continued on Page 24)

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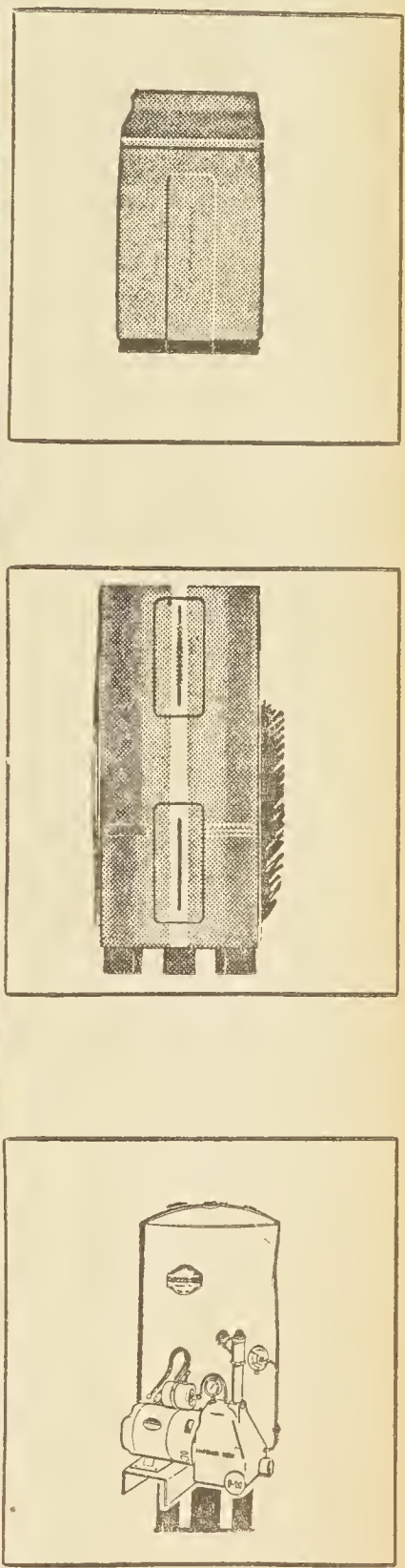
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Statements of C & D's Douglas Shock Tarheel Rural Electric Cooperatives

A spokesman for North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives took issue on June 2 in Chattanooga with a portion of the testimony given the day before by Conservation and Development Director Ben Douglas before the Hoover Commission's Task Force on Water Resources and Power.

Douglas had told the Task Force, which is holding hearings to determine what Federal activities are "necessary and essential," that "The operation of the privately-owned power companies, under state regulation of our Utilities Commission, is considered satisfactory in North Carolina. An abundance of power has been available at all times, at reasonable rates, to meet our ever-increasing needs for power."

William T. Crisp, executive manager of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, told the Task Force that he was "surprised and shocked" that the State of North Carolina would take such an official position.

"In 1935," Crisp said, "our Legislature set up our state Rural Electrification Authority for the very purpose of encouraging electric cooperatives to do the job which the regulated utilities had failed to do. That authority has succeeded brilliantly, whereas utility regulation had utterly failed to impel rural expansion by commercial power companies."

TVA Views Challenged

Crisp was the second Task Force witness to take issue with the brief presented for the State by Douglas. The day before, Tennessee Governor Frank Clement had challenged Douglas' views on TVA as being contrary to the position taken by North Carolina in prior years.

Douglas had said that TVA should pay more to North Carolina in lieu of taxes, and carefully refrained from praising TVA in any way.

In his testimony, Crisp urged that the Federal Rural Electrification Administration be kept intact. By utilizing loan funds from REA, he said, North Carolina's 32 rural electric cooperatives have been able to extend service to 170,000 rural consumers since 1936.

He maintained that rural customers served by commercial power companies are also indebted to REA. "When this program began in 1936," he said, "these utilities had constructed a total of only 829 miles of rural line. The very next year they built 3,080 miles. The net

result, achieved by the efforts of both the utilities and the cooperatives, is that the percentage of electrified farms in North Carolina has risen from 4 per cent in 1935 to almost 95 in 1954."

Preference Clause Defended

Crisp also defended the "preference principle" under which non-profit power distributors have first call on power generated at government dams. This principle, a feature of the Flood Control Act of 1944, has already tempered power company rates in North Carolina, he said.

Crisp recommended the appropriation "wherever necessary and economically feasible" of Federal funds to build transmission lines from power projects to co-operative and municipal load centers. The cost of such lines, he said, should be repaid the government through power charges.

Crisp spoke to the Task Force on the last of its two-day hearings in Chattanooga. Previously, hearings had been held in San Francisco and Denver. The fourth and last was set for New York on June 11.

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Radio and Television



"Freedom Day" Participants

Charles H. Crutchfield, executive vice president and general manager for the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company, right, checks last minute details for Charlotte's recent "Freedom Day" celebration with Warren Hull, star of CBS-TV's "Strike It Rich" program. Hull served as Master of Ceremonies for the event, which featured an address by President Eisenhower. Other guests for the occasion were CBS-TV star Fred Waring and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale. WBT radio and WBTB supplied the largest network of stations ever assembled in the Carolinas with the program when they beamed the two and one-half hour presentation to no less than 67 radio and television stations.

Consumption of cotton by United States mills has been running blow last year. Exports for the first four months of this season totaled 853,000 bales, some 38,000 less than a year earlier.

Broadcasting Station Awards Music Scholarships To Transylvania Camp

Officials of the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company have announced the six winners of the Jefferson Standard Foundation scholarships to the Transylvania Music Camp Brevard this summer.

The three senior scholarships were won by John Albright Stinespring, Durham; John E. Adams, Chapel Hill; and Martha Josephine Leonard of Greensboro. Glenda Parker, Davidson, won the junior scholarship. William Woodrow Martin, Jr., Charlotte, and Merri-mon Teague Hipps, Thomasville, were winners of half-scholarships to the camp.

Twenty-one finalists auditioned for the grand awards last month. Officials of the contest had planned to present only three scholarships, but the competition was so heavy with such an outstanding field of finalists, that it was necessary to add three awards.

This is the fourth annual presentation of scholarships to the Brevard Camp by the Jefferson Standard Foundation.

Finals were judged by William Walsh, Charlotte, private music instructor; Donald Plott of Davidson, Chairman of the Music Department, Davidson College;

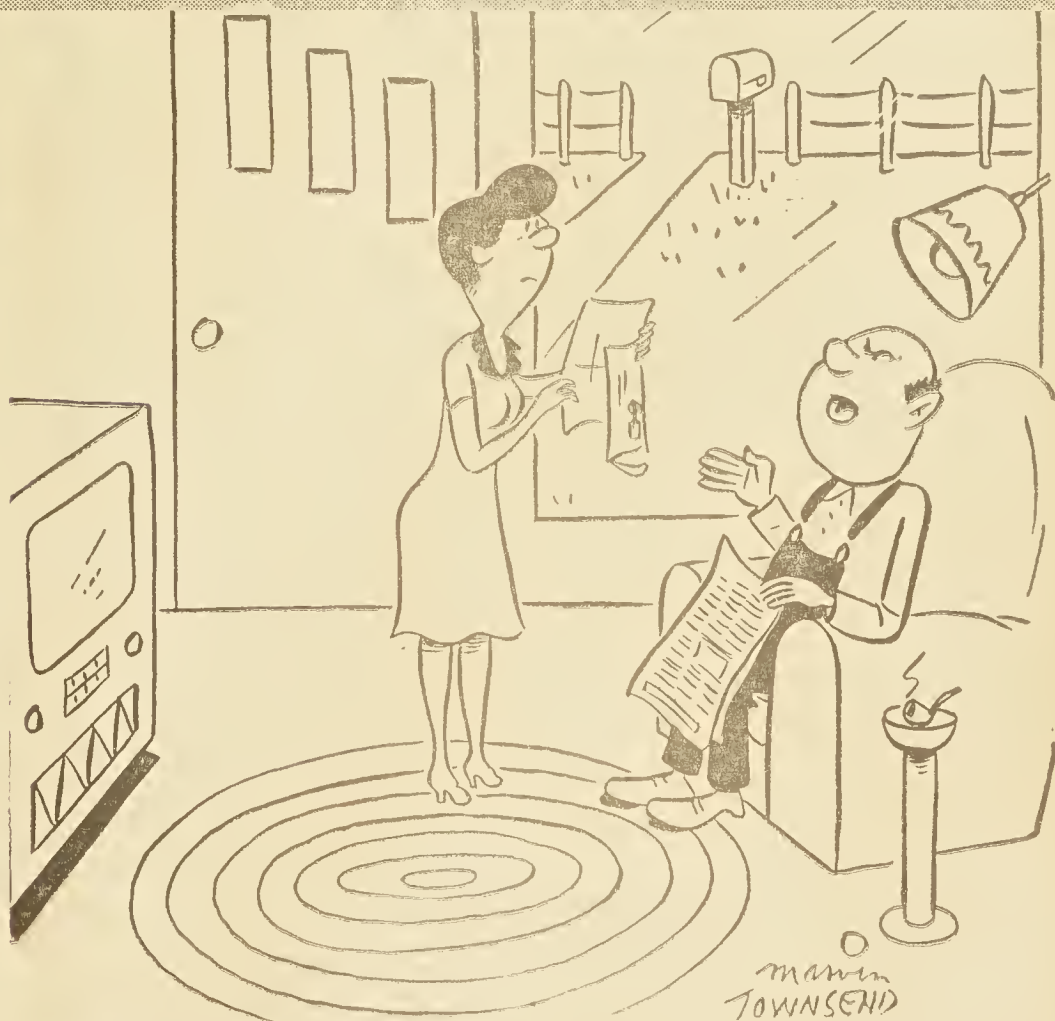
and Clemens Sandresky, Winston-Salem, Chairman of the Salem College Music Department.

The scholarships were presented in conjunction with the WRT program, "Thursday Nigh Classicale," of which Clyde McLean is host and moderator.

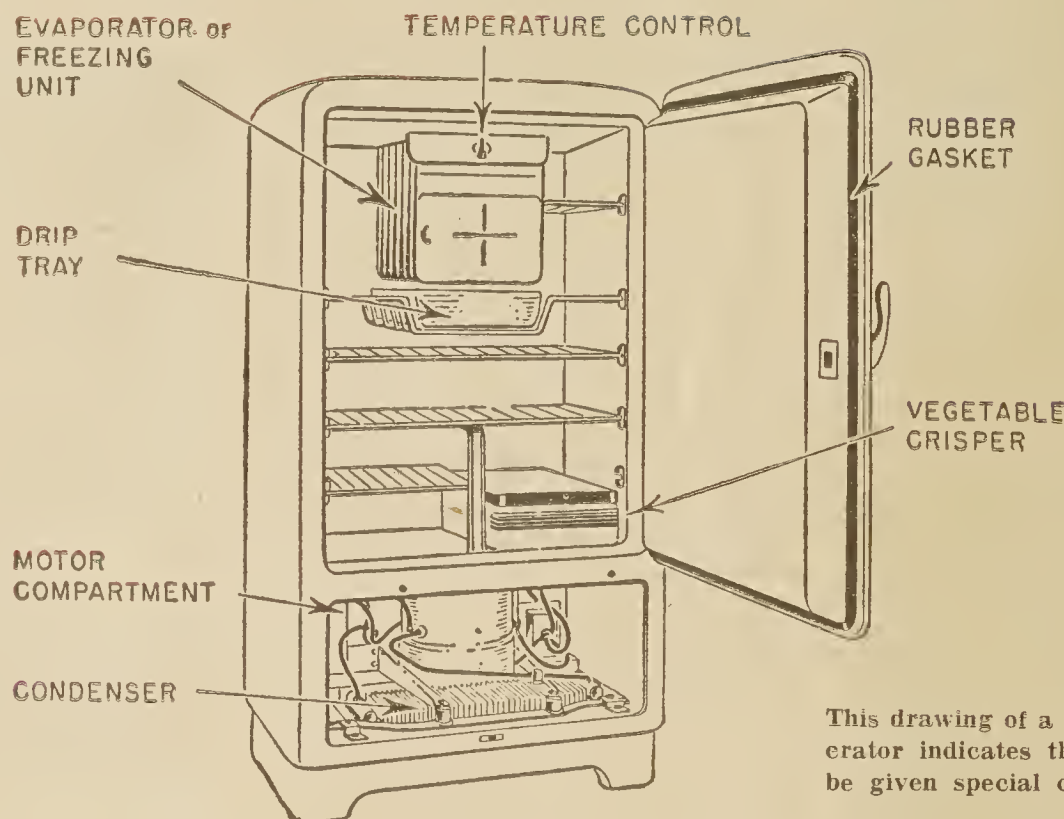
James Christian Phohl is director of the Transylvania Music Camp, which will observe its 1954 season from June 24 to August 8. Stinespring plays the bassoon, Adams the French horn, Miss Leonard the cello, Miss Parker the violin, Martin the violin and Hipps the trumpet.

TV Show Sponsors High School Contest

WNCT and nine Eastern Carolina high schools are participating in the "Most Likely to Succeed" boy and girls contest sponsored by the Columbia Broadcasting System's Morning Show. A boy and girl will be selected by high schools in Greenville, Washington, Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, Kinston, New Bern and Jacksonville.



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Location of the Refrigerator

Your refrigerator should be situated in the coolest convenient spot in your kitchen, and *should be placed level*. For best results, place it where no sun can shine on it, and away from radiators. It should be placed so that there is a space at least 2½ inches between it and

the wall, and, if possible, there should be from 8 to 12 inches of open space above the appliance. Air must circulate freely to carry away the heat that comes from the refrigerator.

Temperature Control

Now for rule number 2—temperature control. No place in your refrigerator, with the exception of the freezing compartment, need be colder than 40 degrees F.; and nowhere should the temperature be higher than 50 degrees F. If there is any doubt in your mind as to the temperature, check it with a reliable thermometer, leaving the door closed for about an hour before reading it. Open the door as seldom as possible, for every time you open it, the warm air rushes in and sends the temperature up.

Cleaning the Surface

The cleaning of the inside lining, shelves and exterior should be a day-by-day job. Spills should be cleaned up

at once. Acid foods (such as tomatoes, lemons, etc.) should *not* be placed against the enamel finish of the refrigerator. The finish on your refrigerator may be acid-resistant, but don't risk ruining the glaze of the finish by letting acid foods stand on it.

When food or grease is spilled on the rubber seal around the door, clean it immediately. *Even oil from the hands can harm rubber*. Take care not to scratch or scuff the rubber.

Encourage members of your family to develop the habit of closing the door by the handle. Other than the fact that this will mean less fingerprints to clean, day after day pushing on the door in the same spot can wear the finish (unless, of course, it is porcelain enamel).

Defrosting

And comes the most important rule of refrigerator care—the defrosting. Unless your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic defroster, this is

probably one of your dreaded chores. It can be fairly simple, however, if proper rules are followed. Above all, don't put defrosting off too long. It should be done before the frost on the evaporator is a quarter of an inch thick. If the frost becomes too thick, it can slow down the cooling of foods, and may send the temperature of the food storage compartment up, even though the refrigerating system is working harder than it does normally.

Step 1 in defrosting: Remove the freezer trays. This will hasten the defrosting. Be sure that the drip tray is empty and situated to catch the melting frost. NEVER USE ANYTHING SHARP TO CHIP FROST FROM THE EVAPORATOR OR TO LOOSEN THE ICE CUBE TRAYS. You can very easily injure the coils that hold the freezing fluid. Some manufacturers advise that defrosting can be speeded up by keeping the trays filled with hot water. In this case, the control should be set at "off" or "defrost." Be sure that the drip tray is empty and situated to catch the melting frost.

Cleaning Day

Defrosting time is the logical time to give the inside of your refrigerator a thorough cleaning. Start by emptying the drip tray after all the frost is melted. Take out all the food and remove the shelves.

The best solution for cleaning the inside of the refrigerator is one level tablespoon of baking soda to one quart of warm water. Using this solution, scrub both the outside and the inside of the cooling unit, and wash the entire surface clean of frost. Go over the same spots with a cloth wrung from clear water, and then wipe dry. Clean every part of the refrigerator in this same manner. The rubber strip, however, should be washed with soap and water rather than soda.

Wash the shelves, drip pan, ice trays and containers (fruit baskets, vegetable crispers, etc.) with soap and water, rinse, and wipe dry.

Danger Note: Never, never use harsh, scratchy cleaning powders on any part of your refrigerator.

When the cleaning job is completed, turn the control to its normal setting; fill cube trays to about a quarter inch from top with fresh cold water; Return clean, dry containers to shelves. (For proper storage, see boxed insert.)

And now's the time to shine the outside of the appliance. Regardless of its finish, the outside of your refrigerator can be cleaned with mild soapsuds. If the appliance is finished in a synthetic

Refrigerator Storage Tips

The homemaker above has adhered to the five basic rules for proper storage space in her electric refrigerator.

1. Make every inch of space count.

2. Do not refrigerator foods which are not in need of cooling.

3. Heavy store wrappings, cardboard cartons, vegetable tops have no business in a refrigerator.

4. Let warm foods cool before storing.

5. Cover all foods.



enamel, a wax polish will make it glisten after washing. Wash the metal trim with warm soapsuds, and polish with a soft cloth.

The Condenser

During the cleaning process, don't forget the condenser. It is located either in the motor compartment or at the back of the refrigerator; and it should be kept free from dust and lint. In some models, it is best to clean it every month; in others, not oftener than every 6 months. Use a good stiff brush or the dusting tool of the vacuum cleaner for this job. Be sure the refrigerator is disconnected before cleaning this part.

Mechanical Check-ups

Right now is a good time to check the door gasket. If it gets brittle and hard, it will no longer seal the door tightly. To check the gasket, give it this test: Close the door on a piece of ordinary wrapping paper about the size and thickness of a dollar bill. If the paper pulls out easily, the gasket is not tight enough to keep warm air from passing into the refrigerator. Tighten the hinges or latch to make the door fit more snug-

ly, and try the paper test again. If the door still doesn't close tightly, you'd best invest in a new gasket.

Electric refrigerators rarely run more than one-third of the time under average kitchen temperature conditions. If it runs more than the usual time, check the gasket as suggested above. If tightening of the gasket doesn't help, call in a serviceman to check it.

Oiling

Remember that a sealed-in motor unit is permanently oiled before it leaves the factory. The open-type unit should be oiled according to the manufacturer's directions. When oiling this type machine, be sure the refrigerator is disconnected. Belts in the motor compartment should be cleaned with a dry cloth. Should the belt become loose, call a serviceman and learn how to adjust the tension.

When Not in Use

When you are leaving your home for sometime, disconnect your refrigerator. Remove all the food, defrost and clean the entire cabinet thoroughly. Leave the cube trays empty on refrigerator shelves and the door of the refrigerator ajar.

Patterns



2114
12 - 40

2874
6 - 14

2660
12 - 40



2095
12 - 48

2112
12 - 44

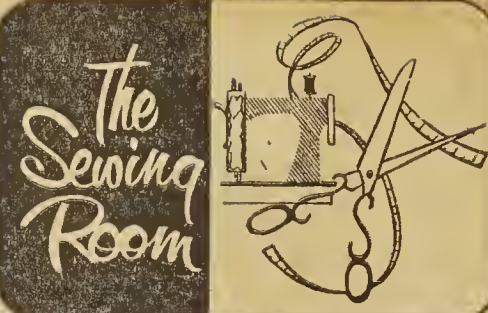
2095. A soft dress in an extra wide range of "hard to find" larger sizes includes short, capelet and three-quarter sleeves. Sizes are 12-48. Size 18: Dress with capelet sleeves takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 35 in. or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yds. of 39 in.

2112. Diagonally closing sundress has its own lapeled bolero-jacket and comes in a wide range of larger sizes. Especially designed for those of you who are not so slender! Sizes 12-44. Size 18: Dress and bolero take $5\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 39 in.

2114. Make this dress in a single day! Nothing could be easier to do! No waistline seam! No sleeves to set in! No zipper to put into place! Only four pattern pieces—sew in favorite cottons to insure every-hour wear. Sizes 12-40. Size 16: $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 35-in.

2874. A sleeveless shirtwaist style with shield shaped pockets includes a bolero with easy un-mounted short sleeves. Grand idea for the younger set in cottons; prints, stripes. Sizes are 6-14. Size 8: dress and bolero, $3\frac{5}{8}$ yds. of 35-in.

2660. New member of the shirt-waist family—a flared three-quarter, short sleeved or sleeveless success with wide collar and interesting pointed pockets trimmed to match front-closing. Sizes are 12-40. Size 16: $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 35-in. with $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. for collar.



FREE PATTERN SERVICE



Bright blue bands of crochet trimming on a white pique sun blouse and skirt make a gay and easy-to-wear summer outfit. Crochet design is done in Treble crochet stitches and chain loops and can be made in any length. Use J. & P. Coats "Knit-Cro-Sheen".

Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflet which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED SELF ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked

☐ Edging

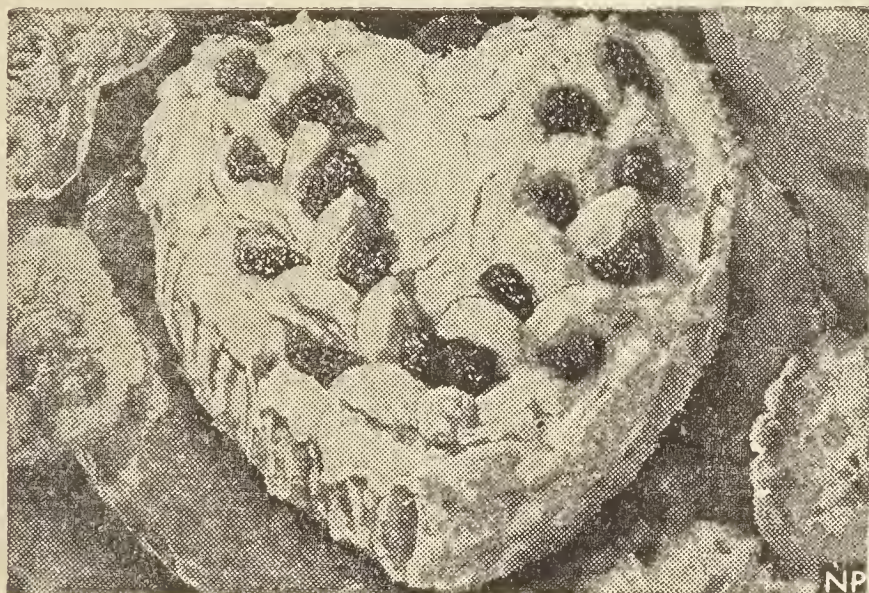
Electric Membership Corporation.....

Comments

This coupon expires July 20. Orders should be in by this date. Address coupons to: Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Spring-Summer Fashion Books, send additional 25c.

Pink Frosting Adds Dainty Beauty To Festivities for The June Bride



June—the bridal month—is at hand, and again the homemaker is faced with the seasonal question: "What shall I serve at Jean's bridal shower?" Bridal party refreshments should always be dainty and pretty. A heart-shaped cake iced with Fresh Strawberry Frosting meets all the requirements—and will win culinary laurels for the hostess. (File this idea for a Valentine's treat, too.)

If no heart-shaped pans are on hand, bake the batter in round pans. Then decorate the top with heart-shaped designs.

A white cake makes the nicest foundation for this cake. Use your own favorite white cake recipe, or one of the excellent white cake mixes. Fresh Strawberry Frosting beautifully dresses up either one.

The flavor of this tempting frosting is due to the combination of margarine and berries with confectioners' sugar. The margarine also gives the frosting a rich body which makes it hold its shape when spread on in swirls. The crushed berries give a wonderful flavor at the same time that they tint the frosting a delicate pink.

When icing the cake, reserve about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the frosting to use as garnish. After the whole cake is covered, make a wreath of "leaves" or arrange them in heart shape. Simply dip up some frosting on the edge of a teaspoon, filling the spoon almost half full. With a knife or spatula push the frosting off the edge of the spoon on the cake. The frosting makes a sort of raised "leaf." Arrange these "leaves" spoonful after spoonful, overlapping them slightly to make a wreath or a crown. For further decora-

tion, tuck quarters or halves of strawberries between the leaves. It's best to add the strawberries just before serving.

Bride's Shower Cake
(Makes 2-layer, 8-inch cake)
1 package white cake mix
Fresh Strawberry Frosting
1 Pint strawberries

Mix cake according to directions on package. Bake batter in two greased heart-shaped pans. When cake is cool,

(Continued on Page 24)

Over the Lines
... with Becky

Freezing Tips

Salads. A variety of salads are suitable for freezing. Fruit salads, vegetable, and cranberry aspic salads are among those recommended by the Home Economics Institute of Deepfreeze Home Appliances. When using fresh fruits for frozen salads, combine some citrus fruits with non-acid fruits to prevent darkening. Cottage cheese, cream cheese, cream substitute, or whipped cream used in combination with gelatin as a salad base prevents "weeping" of gelatin as it defrosts. Fruit salad should always be served partly frozen.

Freezing Cooked Foods. To freeze prepared foods for future use, the following steps are recommended: (1) Cool the cooked foods. (2) Place in freezer container, allowing $\frac{1}{10}$ the heights of container for expansion. Seal with usual closure. (3) Place against the wall of the home freezer. (4) Plan for use in menus within recommended storage periods. (5) Heat to serve without defrosting to preserve delightful fresh flavor.

Freezing Soup. Before freezing soup, let it cool to room temperature. Pour

(Continued on Page 24)

SINGER *Rebuilt*
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Name
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Town State
If R.F.D., please send directions.

Marshall to Morehead

(Continued from Page 4)

the hearing. The Tarheel Electric Membership Association presented its own brief urging that REA continue to be deemed "essential". But regardless of its merits, Tarheel's brief lacked the prestige of the State of North Carolina and the signature of Governor Umstead.

It seems to us that the State might also have found some kind remarks for the agency that has done so much for so many of its citizens. We believe that would have contributed far more to the hearings than did the platitudes that sounded like a power company advertisement.

Telephones

(Continued from Page 15)

mately 75% of its membership requirements. When the individual cooperatives meet their membership requirements, they will employ an engineer to design their systems.

One cooperative, though still on the NCREA "books," is not now functioning. An adjoining commercial telephone company, observing that this community intended to have service, established lines into the community and provided reasonable area-wide service. Therefore, the cooperative was unnecessary.

And so the picture takes a brighter hue. Fuller feels that the rural telephone program is definitely on its feet, and should make considerable progress during the next 12 months.

Over the Lines

(Continued from Page 23)

into vapor-proof containers, allowing 1/10 of the container height for expansion. Do not pour hot soup into waxed containers. Freeze the amount needed for one meal in each package. Label, seal and freeze.

When using soup stored in glass freezer jars, unmold by allowing to stand at room temperature a few minutes, empty into a pan and heat.

Thawing Frozen Fruit. To serve frozen fruit at the peak of its fresh flavor and color, leave it unopened in its package until it thaws to the ice crystal stage and then serve immediately. If the package is inverted while thawing, more uniform flavor and color will result.

Pink Frosting

(Continued from Page 23)

fill and frost with Fresh Strawberry Frosting.

Fresh Strawberry Frosting

6 tablespoons margarine

1/4 teaspoon salt

4 cups sifted confectioners' sugar

1/2 cup crushed strawberries

1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract

Stir margarine and salt until creamy. Add sugar gradually, alternating with crushed berries. Beat well after each addition. Stir in vanilla extract and beat until fluffy. Spread on cooled cake. If desired, garnish with strawberries cut in halves or quarters.

The Rural Exchange

Agents Wanted

MONEYMAKING HOMEWORK! We pay cash. Everything furnished. Experience unnecessary. Free details. Post card requests answered. Hirsch. 1301-17, Hoe, Bronx 59, N. Y.

MAKE \$2.00 PER DAY selling rural mail box signs that shine brightly at night. P. O. ruling requires name on mail boxes. Free sample outfit. Illuminated Sign Co., 3004 1st Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicks

SPECIAL! 100 Big Broiler Chicks \$2.95. 200 for \$5.00. Quick COD shipments. Rauch Chicks, Kleinfeltersville, 120, Pa.

Chinchillas

THESE LITTLE animals thrive in basements or spare rooms. Breed up to 15 years. Pedigreed registered stock available. Write for free literature. K&H Chinchilla Ranch, 144 Randolph Avenue, Asheboro, N. C.

MR. FARMER, give your livestock best minerals available for past 35 years. Use National Hog, Mule and Cow Medicines. Order from dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N.C.

Old Autos Wanted

DO YOU have an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want old license tags. Write complete information, price wanted to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

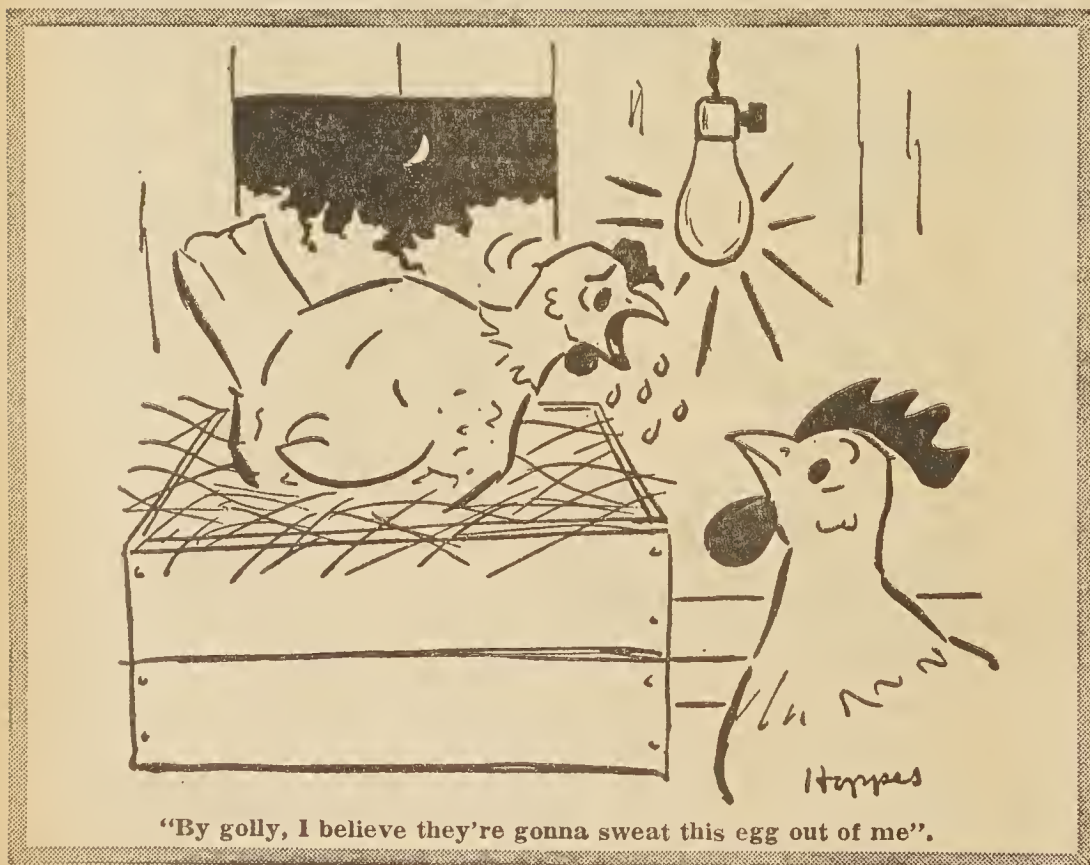
Watches, Jewelry

WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

For Sale

GARDEN TRACTOR. Complete with attachments. Almost new. Norman Lisk, Siler City, N. C.

ELECTRIFY YOUR SEWING machine regardless of age or make and save 1/2 regular cost. New type clamp designed so housewives can install own motor, light and control, only \$11.95 postpaid (state if handwheel turns forward or backward). You must be delighted or money refunded. Carolina Sewing Supplies Co., 308 Westwood Drive, Statesville, N. C.



"By golly, I believe they're gonna sweat this egg out of me".

**ANOTHER TOMBSTONE EPI-
TAPH:** *Here lies an atheist, all
dressed up and no place to go.*

• • •
DEFINITION

The polls are places where you stand
in line for a chance to decide who will
spend your money.

• • •
AMEN

A little boy was saying his go-to-
bed prayers in a very low voice.

"I can't hear you, dear," his
mother whispered.

"Wasn't talking to you," said the
small one firmly.

• • •
HOT

"Do you summer in the coun-
try?"

"No, I simmer in the city."

• • •
NO WONDER!

An electrician was examining an
electric refrigerator that was using
too much electricity and was un-
able to find the cause. By way
of conversation he asked the cook,
"How do you like the refrigera-
tor?" "I like it fine," she said. "I
keep the door open and it cools off
the whole kitchen."



"That was fun—now teach me
how to hunt."

H
A
!
L
E

WRONG NUMBER

He: "If you give me your tele-
phone number, I'll call you up some
time."

She: "It's in the book."

He: "Fine! And what's your
name?"

She: "That's in the book, too!"

• • •
THE OPTIMIST

The optimist fell ten stories.

At each window bar

He shouted to his friends:

"All right so far."

• • •
GETTING COMFORTABLE

Little Johnny announced to his grocer
that there was a new baby at his home.

"Is he going to stay?" the grocer
asked.

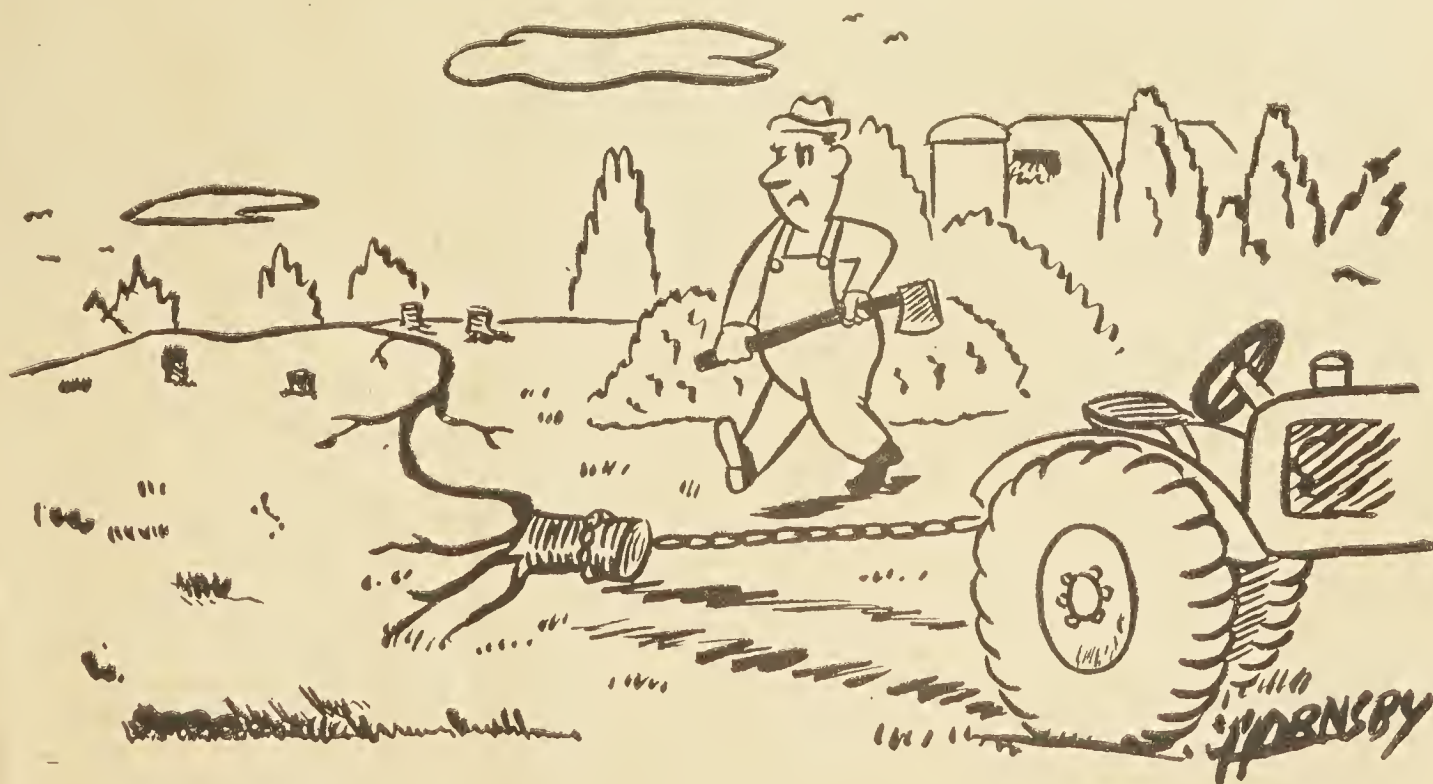
"I guess so," replied Johnny, "He's got
all his things off."

• • •
POINT OF VIEW

A Texan was trying to impress
upon a Bostonian the value of the
heroes of the Alamo. "I bet you
never had anybody so brave around
Boston," said the Texan.

"Did you ever hear of Paul Re-
vere?" asked the man from Boston.

"Paul Revere?" said the Texan.
"Isn't he the guy who ran for
help?"



Statewide Report

By William T. Crisj

It was about 5:30 in the afternoon when the John H. Kerr Dam and lake came into view some 8,000 feet below us. Only two and one-half hours earlier I, along with six other electric cooperative representatives from North Carolina, had sat in the sedate offices of Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred G. Aandahl in Washington, discussing this same Federal project. We had restated our request to Mr. Aandahl to sell to North Carolina's cooperatives their portion of the kilowatts generated at this dam; and we had urged him to prevail upon the Carolina Power and Light Company to fulfill its promise of 1952 to transmit these kilowatts to the cooperatives' load centers. (See story on page 12.)

Now, as the imposing dam structure and its huge backwater became clearly visible beneath the plane in which I was returning to Raleigh, I stood in the cockpit behind the pilot and co-pilot, talking with them about what the Buggs Island project had meant to Virginia and North Carolina. The pilot had flown this route for many years. He remarked that before the dam was built, he had several times seen the Roanoke River flow out of its banks and plague the entire region with a wanton flood.

Not any more. The Roanoke is confined now and its rushing waters harnessed to useful purposes. But the erosion damage which used to be inflicted by this reckless river is impossible to estimate. Sitting with me on this same flight was D. S. Weaver, North Carolina's energetic Agriculture Extension Service Director. Earlier that afternoon he had said: "We used to think that Eastern North Carolina was so level we needn't worry about water erosion. Now we know better. As little as a 3 per cent slope in the land will make water erosion a real problem if not properly guarded against."

The Buggs Island Reservoir is one of the big guards against this destructive force. From the air one gets a full perspective of it—of its length and width, and of the twisting, rushing river which feeds it, in turn is repressed by it, and finally is permitted, under controlled conditions, to continue its course to the sea.

I wondered, as we flew on over Henderson and began dropping down to land at Raleigh, why the commercial utilities are so avidly opposed to such marvelous projects as this—projects which they usually either can't build or won't. I wondered, too, if the people, after undertaking these projects themselves, would long permit these utilities to keep them from receiving the full benefits of them. Somehow, I just can't believe they will.



EDITORIALS

Money and Credit

Anyone who has ever borrowed—or tried to borrow—money from a bank knows that there are a number of reasons why a bank may refuse to extend him credit. Maybe he can't get a good endorser on his note; maybe he can't put up good enough security; or maybe his repayment record on prior loans is just too poor to justify a new risk.

REA, which is the Federal bank upon which our cooperatives depend for borrowing their construction funds, has never refused to make a loan for any of these reasons. In the first place, cooperative notes don't require endorsement; in the second place, the security, in the form of mortgages on our electric systems, is unquestionably sound; and in the third place, considering the fact that so many millions of dollars have been repaid in advance of the due dates, the repayment record of the cooperatives is very nearly perfect.

Yet, REA may, in the year just ahead, refuse to make loans to cooperatives for another reason: This agency may not have enough money to meet all the needs of its borrowers.

This spring, for the second consecutive year, the administration in Washington proposed a reduced loan budget for REA. And, for the second consecutive year, the Congress has repudiated the administration by increasing that budget, though it remains to be seen whether the final increase will be sufficient to insure the success of the program during the next 12 months.

In March we had occasion to sit in on the hearings of the House subcommittee which was considering REA's budget. Subcommittee members told us they were frankly fearful that the administration was requesting less money for REA than it would need. These same Congressmen emphasized, however, the peculiar problem they faced: Congress traditionally analyses a proposed budget with a frugal eye toward cutting wherever possible; it is both unusual and difficult for the Congress to increase an agency's proposed budget, thereby indirectly accusing that agency of attempting to curtail its lawful activities by asking for less funds than are actually required.

But this, in effect, is what the House and Senate did, both last year and again this year in connection with REA. The administration asked for only \$100 million for electrification loans for 1954-55. Cooperative spokesmen appeared before committees of both houses and showed conclusively that this figure represented only a portion of what would be needed. The House then increased the figure by \$45 million. And on June 2nd the Senate, by the slim margin of 42 to 40, added another \$35 million.

As the issue of the *Farmer* goes to press we of course do not know whether the House will agree to this new total of \$170 million for REA's electrification loans program. We hope it does. We hope also that North Carolina's delegation in the House will follow the commendable example of Senator Alton A. Lennon who, when this measure was before the Senate, voted in favor of the increased budget.

We cannot but confess, however, a genuine disappointment in this administration's attitude toward this program. This administration bespoke, while campaigning for office, a high regard for the rural electrification program. "Farmer cooperatives," it said, "are an essential device for maintaining the independent family farm. We will not let them be endangered. We shall aid farmers to strengthen their own institutions. We regard REA as an investment in agriculture's future".

We do not believe the administration's actions during the 18 months it has been in office have fully supported its prior statements. This conclusion, though regrettable, is inescapable when one remembers that for years in a row members of both political parties have joined arms in rebuking and repelling the administration's restrictive proposals.

Come in! See the ALL NEW

CYCLA-MATIC FRIGIDAIRE

Food Freezer-Refrigerator Combination



LIFETIME Porcelain Finish

This model and many others are available with exterior finished in Lifetime Porcelain. ONLY FRIGIDAIRE HAS IT!

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EASY
TERMS

Ask your Frigidaire Dealer about all the Frigidaire Refrigerators. Or, for a free descriptive folder, write Frigidaire, Dept. 2259, Dayton 1, Ohio. See, hear Arthur Godfrey's show on CBS radio and television.



Built and backed by General Motors

New Color Styling

This new Frigidaire has a glamorous porcelain interior finished in a pastel shade — with rich, golden trim. Choice of Sherwood Green, Stratford Yellow or snowy white ON THE OUTSIDE Right or left-opening door available on most models at no extra cost

Complete Self-Service

A brand new concept in food-keeping! Wonderful new convenience features in the Food Freezer, Refrigerator and Pantry-Door such as Frozen Juice Car Holder, Egg Server, Butter Conditioner and many more



Roll-to-You Shelves

Every shelf glides out all the way. Puts everything in sight and reach. No more hunting, tip-ping, spilling. Even smallest items at the back are right at your finger tips



Cyclamatic Defrosting

Food compartment is completely self-defrosting. No buttons to push, no dials to set, no clocks, timers or heaters. Evaporates defrost water automatically.



Separate Food Freezer

Here you can store up to 73 lbs. of frozen food in zero zone safety. Foods never thaw. Ice cream stays hard. It's kitchen-size and is completely separate.



NOW AT YOUR G-E DEALER'S



NEW G-E REFRIGERATOR WITH
**REVOLVING
SHELVES**
PUTS ALL FOOD AT YOUR FINGERTIPS!



REFRIGERATOR—FREEZER COMBINATION **Model LH-121L**
12.1 Cubic Feet

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